

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO.394.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

CASH
THE MOTHER AND LIFE OF TRADE.
THE subscriber having removed his Store to Concord, respectfully invites all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle by the first day of March next. Those who fail in complying, may rest assured that their notes and accounts will be placed forthwith in the hands of officers for collection.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Dec. 5th, 1827. 92

CASH WANTED!
THE subscriber has declined crediting his Goods, and requests those indebted to him, to make payment against the first of February next, as longer indulgence need not be expected. I will sell

GOODS
at reduced prices hereafter, for CASH ALONE.
GEO. MC CONAUGHEY.
Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1827. 91

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have in part received their FALL SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES:
THE whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general, for CASH. Their stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz:
80 lbs. New Orleans, St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 lbs. loaf and lump do.
40 lbs. prime Laguna Coffee,
10 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do. Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 lbs. apple Brandy—25 do. Rye Whiskey,
10 do. N. E. Rum—10 do. American Gin,
5 lbs. Jamaica Spirits,
3 do. Antigua Rum—1 do. Shrub,
6 pipes old Cognac Brandy, (favorite brands),
3 do. old Schiedam Gin,
5 quarts casks Teneriffe,
5 do. do. Sherry,
2 pipe old Madeira, } **WINE.**
8 half pipes sweet Malaga,
10 do. quarts casks do.
2 quarts casks old Port,
8 boxes Imperial, } **TEAS,**
6 do. G. Powder, } **LATEST IMPORTATION.**
4 do. Y. Hyson,
1 bid. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3 1/2 to 4 lbs. each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
3 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl. Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
201 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted free, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,
10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do. fine fur do.
4 do. wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,
Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse Fleams, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucets, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chisels, chest hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black-lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast Steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmith's hammers, &c. &c. &c.
Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment. HORTON & HUTTON.
Pawtuxet, October 23, 1827. 90f

CARD.
E. WILLEY & CO.
(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of
Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice.

Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3, 1827.
This day, at half past 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following Message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, assembled in Congress.

In the diplomatic discussions at Rio de Janeiro, of those wrongs sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others which seemed as if emanating immediately from that Government itself, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interests of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty, without waiting for instructions, to terminate his official functions, to demand his passports, and return to the United States. This movement, dictated by an honest zeal for the honor and interests of his country; motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it, has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian Government, however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them; and upon an explicit assurance, through their Charge d'Affaires, residing here, that a successor to the late Representative of the United States near that Government, the appointment of whom they desired, should be received and treated with the respect due to his character, and that indemnity should be promptly made for all injuries inflicted on citizens of the United States, or their property, contrary to the laws of nations, a temporary commission as Charge d'Affaires to that country has been issued, which it is hoped will entirely restore the ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments, and the friendly relations between their respective nations.

Turning from the momentous concerns of our Union in its intercourse with foreign nations, to those of the deepest interest in the administration of our internal affairs, the revenues of the present year corresponding as nearly as might be expected with the anticipations of the last, and presenting an aspect still more favorable in the promise of the next. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last was six millions three hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighteen cents. The receipts from that day to the 30th of September last, as near as the returns of them yet received can show, amount to sixteen millions eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-two cents. The receipts of the present quarter, estimated at four millions five hundred and fifteen thousand, added to the above, form an aggregate of twenty-one millions four hundred thousand dollars of receipts. The expenditures of the year may perhaps amount to twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars, presenting a small excess over the receipts. But of these twenty-two millions, upwards of six have been applied to the discharge of the principal of the public debt; the whole amount of which, approaching seventy-four millions on the first of January last, will on the first day of next year fall short of sixty-seven millions and a half. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January next, it is expected, will exceed five millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; a sum exceeding that of the first of January, 1823, though falling short of that exhibited on the first of January last.

It was foreseen that the revenue of the present year would not equal that of the last, which had itself been less than that of the next preceding year. But the hope has been realized which was entertained, that these deficiencies would in nowise interrupt the steady operation of the discharge of the public debt by the annual ten millions devoted to that object by the Act of 3d March, 1817.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September last, is twenty-one millions two hundred and twenty-six thousand, and the probable amount of that which will be secured during the remainder of the year is five millions seven hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars; forming a sum total of twenty-seven millions. With the allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies which may occur, though not specifically foreseen, we may safely estimate the receipts of the ensuing year at twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars; a revenue for the next equal to the expenditure of the present year.

The deep solicitude felt by our citizens of all classes throughout the Union for the total discharge of the public debt, will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Congress—of recom-

mending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds. The depression upon the receipts of the revenue which had commenced with the year 1826, continued with increased severity during the two first quarters of the present year. The returning tide began to flow with the third quarter, and so far as we can judge from experience, may be expected to continue through the course of the ensuing year. In the meantime, an alleviation from the burden of the public debt will in the three years, have been effected to the amount of nearly sixteen millions, and the charge of annual interest will have been reduced upwards of one million. But among the maxims of political economy which the Stewards of the public moneys should never suffer without urgent necessity to be transcended, is that of keeping the expenditures of the year within the limits of its receipts. The appropriations of the two last years, including the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund, have each equalled the promised revenue of the ensuing year. While we foresee with confidence that the public coffers will be replenished from the receipts, as fast as they will be drained by the expenditures, equal in amount to those of the current year, it should not be forgotten that they could ill suffer the exhaustion of larger disbursements.

The condition of the Army, and of all the branches of the public service under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, will be seen by the report from that officer, and the documents with which it is accompanied.

During the course of the last summer, a detachment of the Army has been successfully and successfully called to perform their appropriate duties. At the moment when the Commissioners appointed for carrying into execution certain provisions of the Treaty of August 19th, 1825, with various tribes of the Northwestern Indians, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, the unprovoked murder of several citizens, and other acts of unequivocal hostility committed by a party of the Winnebago tribe, one of those associated in the Treaty, followed by indications of a menacing character, among other tribes of the same region, rendered necessary an immediate display of the defensive and protective force of the Union in that quarter. It was accordingly exhibited by the immediate and concerted movements of the Governors of the State of Illinois and of the Territory of Michigan, and competent levies of militia under their authority; with a corps of seven hundred men of United States troops under the command of General Atkinson, who at the call of Governor Cass, immediately repaired to the scene of danger, from their station at St. Louis. Their presence dispelled the alarms of our fellow citizens on those borders and overawed the purposes of the Indians. The perpetrators of the murders were surrendered to the authority and operation of our laws; and every appearance of purposed hostility from those Indian tribes has subsided.

Although the present organization of the Army, and the administration of its various branches of service, are upon the whole, satisfactory, they are yet susceptible of much improvement in particulars, some of which have been heretofore submitted to the consideration of Congress, and others are now first presented in the Report of the Secretary of War.

The expediency of providing for additional numbers of Officers in the two Corps of Engineers will, in some degree, depend upon the number and extent of the objects of national importance upon which Congress may think it proper that surveys should be made, conformably to the Act of the 30th of April, 1824. Of the surveys which, before the last Session of Congress, had been made under the authority of that Act, reports were made:

1. Of the Board of Internal Improvement, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.
2. On the continuance of the National Road from Cumberland to the tide waters within the District of Columbia.
3. On the continuance of the National Road from Canton to Zanesville.
4. On the location of the National Road from Zanesville to Columbus.
5. On the continuance of the same Road to the Seat of Government in Missouri.
6. On a Post Road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
7. Of a survey of Kennebec River (in part).
8. On a National Road from Washington to Buffalo.
9. On the survey of Saugatuck Harbor and River.
10. On a Canal from Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi River.
11. On surveys at Edgartown, Newburyport, and Hyannis Harbor.

12. On survey of La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan.
And reports are now prepared, and will be submitted to Congress.

On surveys of the peninsula of Florida, to ascertain the practicability of a Canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, across that peninsula; and also of the country between the Bays of Mobile and of Pensacola, with the view of connecting them together by a Canal.

On surveys of a route for a Canal to connect the waters of James and Great Kenhawa rivers.

On the survey of the Swash in Pamlico Sound, and that of Cape Fear below the town of Wilmington, in North Carolina.

On the survey of the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river, and for a route for a contemplated communication between the Hiwassee and Coosa rivers, in the State of Alabama.

Other reports of surveys upon objects pointed out by the several acts of Congress of the last and preceding sessions, are in the progress of preparation, and most of them may be completed before the close of this session. All the officers of both Corps of Engineers, with several others, persons duly qualified, have been constantly employed upon these services, from the passage of the act of 30th April, 1824, to this time. Were no other advantage to accrue to the country from their labors, than the fund of topographical knowledge which they have collected and communicated, that alone would have been a profit to the Union more than adequate to all the expenditures which have been devoted to the object; but the appropriations for the repair and continuation of the Cumberland Road, for the construction of various other Roads, for the removal of obstructions from the Rivers and Harbors, for the erection of Light Houses, Beacons, Piers and Buoys, and for the completion of Canals and taken by individual associations but needing the assistance of means and resources more comprehensive than individual enterprise can command, may be considered rather as treasures laid up from the contributions of the present age, for the benefit of posterity, than as unrequited applications of the accruing revenues of the nation. To such objects of permanent improvement to the condition of the country of real addition to the wealth as well as to the comfort of the people by whose authority and resources they have been effected, from three to four millions of the annual income of the nation have, by laws enacted at the three most recent sessions of Congress, been applied, without trenching upon the necessities of the Treasury; without adding a dollar to the taxes or debts of the community; without suspending even the steady and regular discharge of the debts contracted in former days, which, within the same three years, have been diminished by the amount of nearly sixteen millions of dollars.

The same observations are, in a great degree, applicable to the appropriations made for fortifications upon the coasts and harbors of the United States, for the maintenance of the Military Academy at West Point, and the various objects under the superintendence of the Department of the Navy. The report of the Secretary of the Navy, and those from the subordinate branches of both the Military Departments, exhibit to Congress, in minute detail, the present condition of the public establishments dependent upon them; the execution of the acts of Congress relating to them, and the views of the officers engaged in the several branches of the service, concerning the improvements which may tend to their perfection. The fortification of the Coasts, and the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, are parts of a great system of national defence, which has been upwards of ten years in progress, and which, for a series of years to come, will continue to claim the constant and persevering protection and superintendence of the legislative authority. Among the measures which have emanated from these principles, the Act of the last Session of Congress for the gradual improvement of the Navy, holds a conspicuous place. The collection of vessels of war; the preservation and reproduction of the species of timber peculiarly adapted to that purpose; the construction of Dry Docks for the use of the Navy; the erection of a Marine Railway for the repair of the public ships, and the improvement of the Navy Yards for the preservation of the public property deposited in them, have all received from the Executive the attention required by that Act; and will continue to receive it, steadily proceeding towards the execution of all its purposes. The establishment of a Naval Academy, furnishing the means of theoretic instruction to the youths who devote their lives to the ser-

vice of the country upon the ocean, still solicits the sanction of the Legislature.— Practical seamanship and the art of navigation, may be acquired upon the cruises of the squadrons, which, from time to time, are despatched to distant seas; but a competent knowledge even of the art of shipbuilding, the higher mathematics and astronomy; the literature which can place our officers on a level of polished education with the officers of other maritime nations; the knowledge of the laws, municipal and national, which, in their intercourse with foreign States and their Governments, are continually called into operation; and above all, that acquaintance with the principles of honor and justice, with the higher obligations of morals, and of general laws, human and divine, which constitute the great distinction between the warrior patriot, and the licensed robber and pirate; these can be systematically taught and eminently acquired only in a permanent school, stationed upon the shore, and provided with the teachers, the instruments, and the books, conversant with and adapted to the communication of the principles of these respective sciences to the youthful and enquiring mind.

The report from the Post Master General exhibits the condition of that Department, as highly satisfactory for the present, and still more promising for the future. Its receipts for the year ending the first of July last, amounted to one million four hundred and seventy three thousand five hundred and fifty one dollars, and exceeded its expenditures by upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. It cannot be an over sanguine estimate to predict that in less than ten years, of which one half have elapsed, the receipts will have been more than doubled. In the mean time, a reduced expenditure upon established routes has kept pace with increased facilities of public accommodation, and additional services have been obtained at reduced rates of compensation. Within the last year the transportation of the mail in stages has been greatly augmented. The number of Post Offices has been increased to seven thousand; and it may be anticipated that while the facilities of intercourse between fellow citizens in person or by correspondence, will soon be carried to the door of every villager in the Union, a yearly surplus of revenue will accrue, which may be applied as the wisdom of Congress, under the exercise of their constitutional powers, may devise, for the further establishment and improvement of the public Roads, or by adding still further to the facilities in the transportation of the mails. Of the indications of the prosperous condition of our country, none can be more pleasing than those presented by the multiplying relations of personal and intimate intercourse between the citizens of the Union dwelling at the remotest distances from each other.

Among the subjects which have heretofore occupied the earnest solicitude and attention of Congress, is the management and disposal of that portion of the property of the Nation which consists of the public lands. The acquisition of them, made at the expense of the whole Union, not only in treasure but in blood, marks a right of property in them equally extensive. By the report and statements from the General Land Office now communicated, it appears that under the present Government of the United States a sum little short of thirty-three millions of dollars has been paid from the common Treasury for that portion of this property which has been purchased from France and Spain, and for the extinction of the aboriginal titles. The amount of lands acquired is near two hundred and sixty millions of acres, of which, on the first of January, 1826, about one hundred and thirty nine millions of acres had been surveyed, and little more than nineteen millions of acres had been sold.— The amount paid into the Treasury by the purchasers of the lands sold is not yet equal to the sums paid for the whole, but leaves a small balance to be refunded; the proceeds of the sales of the lands have long been pledged to the creditors of the Nation; a pledge from which we have reason to hope that they will in a very few years be redeemed. The system upon which this great National interest has been managed was the result of long, anxious and persevering deliberation; matured and modified by the progress of our population, and the lessons of experience, it has been hitherto eminently successful. More than nine tenths of the lands still remain the common property of the Union, the appropriation and disposal of which are sacred trusts in the hands of Congress. Of the lands sold, a considerable part were conveyed under extended credits, which, in the vicissitudes and fluctuations in the value of lands, and of their produce, became oppressively burdensome to the purchasers. It can

never be the interest or the policy of the nation to wring from his own citizens the reasonable profits of their industry and enterprise, by holding them to the rigorous import of disastrous engagements. In March, 1821, a debt of twenty one millions of dollars due by purchasers of the public lands, had accumulated, which they were unable to pay. An act of Congress, of the 2d of March, 1821, came to their relief, and has been succeeded by others, the latest being the act of the 4th of May, 1826, the indulgent provisions of which expired on the 4th of July last. The effect of these laws has been to reduce the debt from the purchasers, to a remaining balance of about four millions three hundred thousand dollars due; more than three fifths of which are for lands within the State of Alabama. I recommended to Congress the revival and continuance for a further term, of the beneficent accommodations to the public debtors, of that statute; and submit to their consideration, in the same spirit of equity, the remission, under proper discriminations, of the forfeitures of partial payments on account of purchases of the public lands, so far as to allow of their application to other payments.

There are various other subjects of deep interest to the whole Union, which have heretofore been recommended to the consideration of Congress, as well by my predecessors, as, under the impression of the duties devolving upon me, by myself. Among these are the debt rather of justice than gratitude to the surviving warriors of the Revolutionary War; the extension of the Judicial Administration of the Federal Government, to those extensive and important members of the Union, which, having risen into existence since the organization of the present Judiciary establishment, now constitute at least one third of its territory, power, and population; the formation of a more effective and uniform system for the government of the Militia, and the amelioration, in some form or modification, of the diversified and often oppressive codes relating to Insolvency. Amidst the multiplicity of topics of great national concernment which may recommend themselves to the calm and patriotic deliberations of the Legislature, it may suffice to say, that on these and all other measures which may receive their sanction, my hearty co-operation will be given, conformably to the duties enjoined upon me, and under the sense of all the obligations prescribed by the Constitution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1827.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 3.—The bill to appoint commissioners for the town of Asheville, was amended on motion of Mr. McDowell, read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Messrs. Brodnax and Baily were appointed the committee on Enrolled Bills. The following engrossed bills received their second and third readings and were ordered to be enrolled; the bill to alter the boundary line between the first and second regiments of Buncombe; the bill to compel the sheriff of Buncombe county to give written summons to jurors of said county.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Shober in the chair, on the bill to vest the people with the right of electing Sheriffs; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and reported the bill without amendment. The bill was then read the second time, and amended on motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene. Mr. Baily moved its indefinite postponement; which was negatived—yeas 30 nays 32. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill a second time; which was decided in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.—The engrossed bill to repeal the act of 1826, appointing commissioners to lay off and cause to be opened a public road from Lincolnton to Rutherfordton, was read the second time, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Alexander, Shuford, Reinhardt, Matthews, and Joiner.

Mr. Reinhardt presented a bill for the relief of persons, who have made entries of land with entry-takers, or who have had lands surveyed by surveyors, who have not renewed their bonds agreeably to law; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Davidson presented the petitions of Abner Alexander, John Millwell and John Connally, of Mecklenburg county, severally praying to be placed on the pension list; which, with the accompanying documents, were referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Williams of Martin, from the committee on Divorce and Alimony reported a bill to secure to Christiana Crittenden, of Stokes county such property as she may hereafter acquire; which bill passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Owen, the Judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act of 1741, chap. 26, sec. 10, as relates to the stealing or mis-marking any

cattle, &c. by negroes; Indians or rascals to slaves.

A message from the House of Commons, proposing the appointment of a select joint committee to inquire into the expediency of instructing the Board of Internal Improvements relative to a survey from Newbern, by the way of Raleigh, to Salisbury, on the most practicable route for a rail road; which was laid on the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.—Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the final settlement of executors and administrators, reported the said bill without amendment.

Mr. Deberry presented the petition of Jennett Ingram, of Montgomery county, praying to be divorced from her husband.

Mr. Shober presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Stokes county, praying the passage of a law to prevent the further introduction of slaves into this State; and Mr. Gray, petitions of sundry citizens of the counties of Randolph and Davidson on the same object; which petitions were referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Shuford presented the petition of Green B. Palmer, of Rutherford county, praying the passage of a law whereby he may be enabled to effect a settlement with the Board of Internal Improvements, in relation to a certain contract. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Williams, of Martin, from the committee of Divorce and Alimony, reported a bill to secure to Sarah Tilley, of Wilkes county, such property as she may hereafter acquire; which passed its first reading.

The bill for the relief of persons, who have made entries of lands with entry-takers, or who have had lands surveyed by surveyors who have not renewed their bonds agreeably to law, passed its second reading, and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Davidson submitted the following resolution, which was not agreed to:

Resolved, That the Speakers of each House of this General Assembly be, and they are hereby authorized to draw on the Cashiers of either of the Banks in this City, with which public money is deposited, for all such sums of money as may be necessary for the expenditures incurred in either House.

Received from the House of Commons the resignation of John S. Haywood, Treasurer elect; which was accepted.

Thursday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Deberry presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Montgomery county, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the further introduction of slaves into this State—Referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to allow the right of challenge to the State in certain cases. Mr. Pickett also reported a bill to incorporate the Elizabeth City Marine Insurance Company. Which bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, the Judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing laws relative to recording and registering deeds of trust, mortgages, &c., so as to give greater publicity to the same.

Mr. Jones presented a bill to extend the time for registering grants, and mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift; which was read the first time and passed.

Friday, Dec. 7.—Mr. Furgin presented a bill concerning the election of County Surveyors; and Mr. Dobson, a bill making it the duty of sheriffs to notify persons of the day on which their lands will be sold for taxes, and for other purposes.

The bill extending the time for registering grants and mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Dec. 8.—The committee on the Militia Laws was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws, as that every commanding officer of a company shall have discretionary powers as to the time of keeping his men under arms; and also into the expediency of extending the same exemption from militia duties to all officers as is now given to continental officers.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the memorial of John Connally.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 3.—On motion of Mr. Frederick Fox, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws relative to widows, as to enable them to clear and improve their dowers in lands, where it shall be thought an advantage to herself and children.

Mr. Plummer presented the petition of John Faust, praying to be divorced from his wife. Referred to the committee on Divorce and Alimony.

Mr. Settle from the committee of Propositions and Grievances reported a bill authorizing Thomas Brown of Haywood

county to erect and keep up, for one year, two gates across the public road leading from Franklin down the Tennessee river; which bill passed its first and second readings.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.—Mr. Fisher presented the resignation of John S. Haywood, the treasurer elect of the state; which was read, and accepted.

The military committee reported a bill to compel quakers, dunkards, &c. to do military duty; which, however, was subsequently rejected, 62 to 51.

The Judiciary committee reported that it was inexpedient to alter the laws relative to administrators, as to enable them to rent out the lands of their intestate until a guardian is appointed to the heir at law.

The same committee, also reported against the expediency of passing the bill granting to the Superior Courts of Anson original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary. Concurred in.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.—On motion of Mr. Alexander, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for the settlement of the titles of the Indian reserves in Haywood county.

Mr. Blount presented a bill making it the duty of sheriffs, coroners and constables to serve all notices required to be given in process at law or in equity.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Literary Fund; and also to inquire whether any bond has been taken from the person entrusted with the safe keeping of the same, belonging to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, for the due and faithful performance of his duty.

On motion of Mr. For,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law a mode of proceeding in the impeachment of Justices of the Peace who may be guilty of misbehaviour in office; and that the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of defining what shall be considered misbehaviour within the 33d section of the Constitution of this State.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill to compel the issuing of process out of the Courts of this State; which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire what encouragement this Legislature, consistent with considerations of correct policy, can extend to the establishment of cotton and woollen manufactures in this State; and that they also inquire what encouragement can be given to the growing of wool in this State.

Mr. Newland, from the committee on Divorce and Alimony, reported unfavorably to the petition of Wm. Justice, of Buncombe, praying to be divorced from his wife. Concurred in.

Mr. Newland, from the same committee reported also unfavorably to the petition of Wm. Roberts, of Buncombe, praying to be divorced from his wife; which report was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Newland, from the committee on Divorce and Alimony, reported a bill to secure to Jane Wilson, of Buncombe, such property as she may hereafter acquire; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Boykin from the Military committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws, as to compel officers to muster their companies one hour instead of three, reported unfavorably to the object of said resolution. Concurred in.

The bill authorizing Thomas Brown, of Haywood county, to erect and keep up two gates across the public road leading from Franklin down the Tennessee River, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Spruill presented a bill requiring the time within which demand shall be made of the maker, and notice given to the endorser of a bill, bond or promissory note.

Mr. Blackwood presented the petitions of Henry Houston and Robert Robeson, of Mecklenburg.

Mr. Brevard presented the petition of John Davis, praying to be placed on the pension list.

Mr. Love presented the following resolution, which was rejected:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act of 1819 which prohibits the entry of vacant land in the county of Haywood.

Mr. Boykin, from the Military committee, reported a bill to reduce the number of petty musters to two in the year; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Hill, of Wilmington, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was recommended the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe, praying that a certain road be converted into a turnpike, reported a bill in conformity with the prayer of the petition.

Friday, Dec. 7.—Mr. Allen of Montgomery, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the necessity of

establishing a Medical Board in this State, reported a bill to establish a Medical Board, and to regulate the practice of physic and surgery in this State; which passed its first reading, and with the report was ordered to be printed.

The committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition of Charles Lewis, of Rutherford; concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Rowan, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that a joint select committee, to consist of five members from each House, be appointed to inquire into the most advisable mode of representing the interests of the State in the Cape Fear Bank at the meeting of the stockholders, shortly to be held at Wilmington; and that they be instructed to inquire into the propriety of agreeing to the surrender of the Charter of said Bank, provided such proposal be made at the contemplated meeting; and stating that Messrs. Jones, of Rowan, Hill, Eccles, Blackledge and Spruill form the committee on the part of this House. Which was agreed to in the Senate, and Messrs. Speight of Greene, Owen, Spaight of Craven, Ward, and Davenport, appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Little, the Judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws respecting executors, that the neglect or refusal of an executor to qualify within five years from the probate of the will, shall amount to a total renunciation of said office.

The Judiciary committee reported against so amending the laws relative to widows, as to enable them to clear and improve their lands where it may be thought an advantage to herself and children.

Mr. Scott presented a bill to amend the act of 1815, making further provisions in favor of the owners of strays; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Shober, the Judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising and consolidating the different acts relative to the manner in which lands liable to taxes are to be sold; with such amendments as may be necessary to create more publicity of an intended sale, and a better notice to proprietors.

Saturday, Dec. 8.—On motion of Mr. Blount, Resolved, that a joint select committee, to consist of three members on the part of each House, be raised and instructed to inquire into the expediency of ascertaining what quantity of surplus produce is made in each and every county of this State; in what it consists; to what market or markets it is carried; and what the expense of getting it to market.

The Judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of not making assets liable until executors and administrators shall have had reasonable time to collect such assets as may rise from the sale of the perishable property of their testators or intestates.

A resolution was offered but rejected, to require the State printer to furnish Colonels and Lieut. Cols. with the printed journals of the legislature.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 25, 1827.

We regret the necessity of having to defer till our next, for want of room, the proceedings of a meeting of "delegates from a number of Churches of the Baptist Denomination," who convened "at the Meeting-House near the head of the Yadkin, for the purpose of forming a new Association District," they shall appear next week, bating uncontrollable obstacles.

Upwards of six millions of the National Debt of the United States, have been paid off during the last year; the whole amount of which, now falls short of sixty-seven and a half millions. It is calculated that the whole will be paid off within ten years—provided the government is, during that period, in the hands of a wise and prudent administration, and our country is blessed with peace and prosperity.

What next?—An administration paper somewhere to the north of this, says many hard things on a report, which it believes, that Gen. Jackson lately quarrelled with a man in Nashville, killed him, and *eat him!* The general is of course pronounced a cannibal, and divers other naughty things are said of him.

At Port Au Prince, in the Island of St. Domingo, the yellow fever raged to a very fatal extent in the beginning of November; the American Consul, Mr. Correy, and many other Americans, had died of it.

A bill is before the legislature of Georgia, to compel the judges of the superior court to meet in Milledgeville once a year, to establish uniform rules of practice. There is no supreme court, or court of appeals, in that state; and the object is now, to establish a tribunal similar to the old court of conference in this state.

Gen. Elias Dawkins, and Col. Jas. Brennan, whose seats were vacated in the S. Carolina legislature in consequence of their holding the office of postmaster, having resigned the latter office, they have been re-elected to the former. David Sloan, whose seat as a senator from Pendleton was vacated for the same cause, is a candidate for re-election, opposed by John Wilson, former member of congress.

Dram Drinking.—A bill is before the South Carolina legislature, to prevent the recovery of accounts for spirits sold in less quantities than one quart. The object of the bill is to check tipplers in their habits of inordinate *dram-drinking*. We are rather skeptical, however, of this plan's effectuating any thing of consequence in lessening the evil of drunkenness.

Gen. Sumpter.—This venerable patriot of the Revolution, who is now 89 years of age, being indebted to the Bank of the State of South-Carolina, in the sum of \$35,000, a joint resolution has been introduced into the legislature of that state, proposing to take the General's real and personal property, at a fair valuation, in discharge of the debt—in order to relieve the veteran old soldier of liberty from his embarrassments.

A Mr. Redmond, keeper of the U. S. Hotel, New-York, and formerly of Petersburg, Virg., was committed to prison a few days since in N. York, on a charge of being engaged in the perpetration of several recent forgeries to a large amount. He has since acknowledged himself guilty, and committed suicide; and this ends the matter with him; but there are a number of others deeply implicated in the villainous transaction.

William Gaston, Esq. has been elected a member of the House of Commons from Newbern, in place of Mr. Stanly, resigned.

Internal Improvement.—The Board for Internal Improvements in this State, made their report to the legislature on the 3d inst. The season was so far advanced before the Civil Engineer (Mr. Nash) had finished the examination of the Swamp Lands, that nothing was done towards improving the navigation of the Cape Fear River. One year's labor more, with the dredging machine, on the shoals below Wilmington, will make the navigation there all that is desired, in the opinion of the Board. The Navigation of the Yadkin River, the Board recommend to be improved from Wilksborough to the Narrows; and from thence to Fayetteville, that either a good common road, or railway, should be made.

A railway is also suggested from Fayetteville to Campbelton, and surveys and estimates of both these roads, are proposed.

We will take some further notice of the report of the Board, hereafter.

Cons. Porter, at our last accounts from him, was at Vera Cruz, with his fleet, where it was expected he would remain some time. He was going on a journey to Mexico.

The state of things in Spain, has undergone a very salutary change. The insurgents are every where submitting to the King, and tranquillity is restored in the revolted provinces.

Remarkable!—On the 23th ult. two remarkable incidents occurred in New-York: Mr. Graham, the associate editor of the New-York Enquirer, was killed in a duel on the morning of that day; and in the evening of the same day, Maj. Noah, the senior editor, and a bachelor of between 50 and 60, married a wife! It seems the Major was determined not to remain long without a partner.

Finances of the nation.—The National Journal, of the 11th inst. contains the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, relative to the condition of the Finances of the nation; it is very long, occupying about one-half of the Journal, in small type—we are, consequently, precluded from publishing it, in *extenso*, in our paper, but will, at some time when our columns are less crowded than at present, give an abstract of it. The report exhibits the fiscal concerns of the country in a much more prosperous condition than was generally looked for. We have only room this week for the aggregate receipts and expenditures of the years 1826 and 1827, with an abstract view of a few items.

1826.—Balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1826, \$3,201,650; actual receipts, from all sources, during the year 1826, \$25,250,431; making an aggregate of \$28,452,084; the expenditures, on all accounts, during the year, amounted to, \$23,103,398—leaving in the treasury, on the 1st of January, 1827, a balance of \$6,358,686.

1827.—Receipts into the treasury during the year 1827, (proportioning the receipts of the 4th quarter to those of the three first quarters) are estimated at \$22,606,200; which, with the above excess of 1826, of 6,358,686, make an aggregate of \$28,964,886. And the total expenditure is estimated at 22,695,390; which will leave in the treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1828, a balance of \$6,269,496. From the above calculations, estimates, &c. it will be seen that the actual expenditures of the year 1827, exceeded the receipts during the same period, in a sum of \$99,100. This deficit is to be made up from the surplus of receipts over the expenditures of former years. This \$99,100, which has now to be paid out of the surplus of other years, might have been saved to the nation but for the quixotic and abortive *Panama mission*, which could not have cost us much less than one hundred thousand dollars!

The Secretary estimates the receipts into the treasury during the year 1828, at \$22,500,000; and the expenditures at \$19,947,125; leaving an excess of receipts over the expenditures, of \$2,552,875, for the next year. This, our readers will recollect, is only a calculation of what *may be*—And, for the people's sake, may it be realized.

Mr. Rush thinks the duties on imports may be still further increased, without operating injuriously to any class of the people of the United States. Now this is a moot point, on which, the Secretary knows, there are as wise men as himself whose opinions greatly conflict with his; and candor would seem to call for an acknowledgment from him, that they are as honest in their opinions as he is in his. We are as desirous of encouraging and fostering domestic manufactures, and *home-industry*, as the most strenuous tariff-man in the Union can be; but we cannot think it consistent with the true policy of the nation, to grant a *bounty* to one branch of industry at the expense of another.

A rail-road carriage has been invented by a Mr. Richard P. Morgan, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, which so reduces the friction that one horse can draw, on a level road, fifty tons! The friction is overcome at the axles, by means of four additional wheels, which operate as rollers on the grand axle, while the friction wheels move round but four times in going one mile.

Great Slaughtering.—On Friday the 15th ult. 20 men of Edgemoor county in this State, divided into two companies, for the purpose of hunting *Squirrels* and before night, they killed 830 of those mischievous little animals. A Mr. Hammond alone killed 94 during the day. On the preceding Friday, a party of 32 men, in the same county, killed 1117 squirrels, during that day. We might go into some fine-spun calculations of the great quantity of grain saved by the death of these squirrels, were it not that the corn was all gathered and housed (or *ought to have been*) long before the poor little quadrupeds were put to the *slaughter*.

LOOK AT THIS!
WILL be sold, on the first day of January next, at the Store of William McInnes & Son, in the lower end of Fredrick county, two valuable **AFRICAN**, a man and woman, about 25 years of age, belonging to the estate of Hugh McKnight, dec'd.
There will also be sold, on the same day, two or twelve likely **Negroes**, belonging to the estate of Alexander Walker, dec'd. Terms will be made known on that day.
JAMES SLOAN, Adm'r.
December 10th, 1827. 203

GOLD MINES, NEGROES, LANDS, &c.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Angus Chisholm, dec'd, on the 1st of January next, and to continue from day to day until all shall be disposed of.
Sixteen or eighteen likely **Negroes**, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.
Also, the well known **Gold Mine** on Beaver Dam creek, known by the name of Chisholm's Gold Mine, including ninety acres of Land.
Also, one tract of Land, containing 470 acres, adjoining the Randolph line and A. Harris' quarter, on which there has been a quantity of Gold found. One tract, do, adjoining the above, of 150 acres, on which Wm. Fortin formerly lived. One tract, do, of 30 acres, in the lower part of Montgomery, adjoining N. Clarke's Mill tract. One tract, do, adjoining Capt. McAuley's farm, on which there is a Gold Mine. One tract, do, of 30 acres on the west side of the York River, adjoining Jack Carter's land.
Also, an excellent **Fishery**, including the lower part of the Norwood, including 25 acres of land.
Also, in Randolph county, 90 acres, where Edward Brewer formerly lived. One tract of 120 acres, on Jackson's Creek, where Jonathan Jeter formerly lived.
Also, in Davidson county, one tract of 240 acres, where Wm. Gifford now lives, on which there is a Tan-Yard and 25 acres adjoining. Also, 200 acres, on which James W. Daniel now lives.
A liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser given land with approved security.
WILLIAM H. CHISHOLM, Adm'r.
November 24, 1827. 204

LAND FOR SALE.
PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, will be sold on the premises, on the 15th day of January next, a Tract of Land containing 100 acres, adjoining Francis Galloway and others, and Sitwell's Mill in said county, on a plan of 14 and 12 months, by SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. J. F.
Price adv. \$2,500. 205

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
A decree of a decree of the honorable Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term thereof, 1827, the Clerk and Master will sell at the village of Mocksville, on the 1st day of January next, the
Lands and Mills.
Known by the name of Sauer's Mills, on an old mill race, forks of the Yadkin. Also another tract of land on the same creek, containing 100 acres, being the property of George Sauer, dec'd. A credit of twelve months will be allowed on the whole, and a further indulgence of 5 and 12 months for a moiety, with interest after the expiration of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved securities, on the day of sale. And all deeds will be delivered upon full payment of the purchase money, by
SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. J. F.
October 18th, 1827. 206

VALUABLE PLANTATION, AT PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January next, the Plantation on which the subscriber now resides, on the waters of Third Creek, adjoining the lands of John Young and Wm. F. Wood, Esquires, and others; containing about 700 acres of as good land as any in Rowan county. About 175 acres cleared, much of which is fresh all under a good fence. And there are on the premises, convenient and substantial buildings, of all kinds required on a large Plantation. Terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.
SAMUEL YOUNG, 207

ESTATE OF ALFRED MACAY.
THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Macay, late of Salisbury, dec'd, desires all persons indebted to said dec'd, to make payment with as little delay as possible, and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them, legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by Act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JAMES MARTIN, Jr. Exec'r.
Nov. 22d, 1827. 208

ESTATE OF JOHN DONALDSON.
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John Donaldson, dec'd, late of Rowan county, N. C. with the Will annexed, desires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by Act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
RUFUS REID, Administrator.
December 14th, 1827. 209

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, one **Negro Boy** named **GEORGE**, about 15 or 17 years of age, comely black skin, pleasant countenance, having one of his fingers injured by a machine as renders it useless, and, as well as round chest, quite doubled up in his hands, and 3 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Said boy belongs to the estate of Jesse Wren, dec'd, now in the care of the subscriber, and lawful agent of said estate. It is supposed he intends making his way to some free state. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Lancaster District, S. C. or lodged in any Jail in North Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, so as I receive him, or \$25 if taken in South Carolina.
ROBERT STINSON, 210

SCOTT'S NAPOLEON.
ONE copy of this work (new) for sale, at a price less than the original cost. Apply at the office of the Western Carolinian.
Nov. 15, 1827. 211

EDEN DUKSON,
Goldsmith and Ladies Fancy Dress and Shoe Maker.
RETURNS thanks to the gentlemen and ladies of Salisbury and vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he has been in business; and hopes that his unremitting attention to business hereafter, and a desire to please, will entitle him to a continuance of the same.
He has now on hand, just received from the North, a general assortment of **Materials**, which will enable him to execute every description of work in his line, in the most fashionable, durable and elegant style.
Orders for work from a distance, will not be attended to, unless accompanied by the cash, or its equivalent. No Northern made work will be repaired, except ladies shoes, or the fitting of boots. Salisbury, Oct. 29, 1827. 85

LATEST FROM PHILADELPHIA.
ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Bush & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons, where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg. he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.
The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonably as any in this section of country.
THOMAS V. CANON, BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Carroll, Sept. 1, 1827. 86

BOOK BINDING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a **Book Binding** in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of **Binding**.
Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.
Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,
JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 87

State of North Carolina, Wilkes county.
COOPER Sessions, 1827: Braxton Cox and wife, vs. James Wellborn, adm'r. of Wm. Allison, dec'd, petition for settlement. It appearing to the court that Hugh Allison, Benjamin Allison, Ephraim Allison, William Allison, Daniel Allison, Lucy Allison, Peggy Allison, Polly Allison, and Betsey Allison, live beyond the limits of this state, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that Hugh Allison, Benj. Allison, Ephraim Allison, William Allison, Daniel Allison, Lucy Allison, Peggy Allison, Polly Allison, and Betsey Allison, appear at our next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, in the town of Wilkesboro', on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in January next, and cause themselves to be made parties to the above suit, &c.
Test: ROBERT MARTIN, c. j. &c. &c.
Price adv. \$2.50. 198

State of North Carolina, Rowan County Court, November sessions, 1827: Daniel Casey vs. Willet Casey; original attachment, levied in the hands of David Casey, and summoned him as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, on motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of February next, and reply, or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.
697 JOHN GILES, C. P. 199

State of North Carolina, Burke county.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Lidia Beach vs. Elijah Beach; divorce. On motion, it was ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that Elijah Beach appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Burke county, at the Court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.
Test: WM. W. LEWIS, C. P.
Price adv. \$3. 200

State of North Carolina, Ashe county.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Major Baldwin vs. Elisha Baldwin; Petition for divorce. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-house in Jefferson, on the third Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and the same set for trial. Witness, David Earnest, Clerk, at office, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1827. D. EARNEST, C. P.
Price adv. \$4. 201

DR. J. W. HILLYARD,
BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of **Fresh Medicines**; and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. August 27, 1827. 78

POETRY.
FROM THE LITERARY CHRONICLE.
Many a sign and many a pain
Mingle with the merchant's gain;
Bitter thoughts and feelings sour,
Mar the statesman's taste of power,
Rival praise and critic blame
Quench the poet's thirst of fame;
Of ambition's place possess,
The lawyer still but finds unrest,
And the soldier's noble fire
Blazes high but to expire.
Thus it is with mortals all—
Pleasures courting but to pall—
Hopes still rising but to fall—
Honey poison'd into gall.

GOLD MINES.
We have been favored with the last number of Professor Silliman's "American Journal of Science," from which we extract the following "remarks on the Gold Mines of North Carolina, by Charles E. Riche, Miner and Mineralogist, from Saxony."
[CONTINUED.]

After this brief description of the characteristical difference of these veins, it follows, that I should add something as to the relative purity or fineness of the gold in each.

The gold of the first formation may be stated at twenty-two and a half carats fine: the alloy being iron and copper.

The gold of the second formation seems to vary in its fineness, at different places. The finest, as yet found in this formation of a beautiful gold yellow color, may be stated at twenty-two to twenty-three carats fine (j.) While that found at other places does not exceed nineteen carats fine, containing a portion of iron and copper.

The gold of the third formation, as yet has but seldom been found in its original state, but mostly in the alluvial deposits.

It. We not only find gold as a constituent of the veins, but also in alluvial deposits in the ranges of the greenstone formation. On a former occasion, I expressed an opinion, that this country must in ages past, have experienced an inundation. This overflowing was perhaps occasioned by an accumulation of waters on the other side of the blue ridge, which breaking over the ridge at some of the points now lowest, spread itself in rapid torrents over this region; and at places breaking up the veins containing gold, scattering them over the surface.

An accumulation of water at one time must have taken place above the range of little mountains which are cut by the Yadkin river, at the place called the Narrows. For, at the Narrows, are evident marks on the rocks of the alluvial banks, showing that the water was once many feet above its present bed; and the high hills near the river, as you go up the country, are covered with alluvial deposits. (l.) The break may have taken place at the Narrows, that happening to be the softest place, and thus gradually letting the waters off.

By this means, or perhaps others, the gold now found in the alluvial deposits, has been removed from the veins, and scattered as far as the water had any influence over it.

It will follow of course, that at some places the gold will be further removed from its vein, or native bed, than at others, for the reason, that at some places the action of water was more powerful than at others.

The gold is most commonly found in the natural channels or beds of the water courses from the larger rivers and creeks to the smallest rivulets, and in the hollows formed by hills. When found on hills or level ground, it is always in the vicinity of the veins, from which the weakness of the current could not remove it very far. (m.)

If we look at the gold deposited in the alluvial spots, we find a great resemblance to the gold as found in the veins excepting the changes which are produced on it by the action of water.

The gold found in alluvial spots in the ranges of the first formation, is most generally deposited in a soil partly composed of red oxid of iron, and magnetic iron sand. This bed or layer containing the metal, is nothing else than a mass of the vein, decomposed, and scattered over a greater or less surface. The proof of this is: first, that we discover the gold only in this peculiar layer, while we find it neither

(n.) For example iron and copper.
(o.) Between this and the next bed, in the course of my experiments I have found pieces of wood and roots changed to bituminous mineral coal, lying about six feet below the surface; a proof that inundation which broke up the veins and scattered the gold, probably took place at a time when vegetation already covered the earth.

(p.) Those places last mentioned are generally rich, because the gold from its great specific gravity, remained, while the lighter parts were washed away.

(q.) This may be seen at the mines in Anson county and others.

(r.) For example the Beaver-dam mines, &c.

(s.) Almost every mine here, has been found by accident, which leaves a fair presumption, that there are as good or better ones yet to be discovered, as those already known.

(t.) See the note on Barringer's Mine.

above nor below it; and secondly, the gold we here find is like the gold found in the veins.

Near the veins, we find the gold much in appearance as it is in the vein; while as it is removed, it becomes finer, and is washed smoother; and it becomes purer in the proportion as it has been acted on; for the water and atmosphere purify it from those metals which are subject to oxidation. (n.)

The gold which is found in the alluvial deposits in the ranges of the second and third formation of veins, is always discovered in a decomposed greenstone, mixed with pebbles of quartz, the angles of which have been deposited. On the surface of the greenstone below all the other layers, is found a bed of a greenish colored substance, sometimes three or four inches thick, which is nothing but materials proceeding from the decomposition of the greenstone itself. (o.)

The next bed is the one in which the gold is generally found. The thickness of this bed varies at different deposits and often at different places of the same deposit. In lower places, where the water stagnated or had less force, it is sometimes three or four feet thick, or even more. At other places, where the water had a more powerful current and where it still acts, it is thinner, often only two or three inches thick. (p.)

Where this peculiar layer or deposit is not found, there is not much chance of obtaining gold; but this is seldom the case in the vicinity of veins.

The properties of the gold found in these layers or beds like those of the first formation, resemble those of the gold found in the veins from which it was washed. The gold found near the vein looks very much like that in the vein; but is broken into smaller pieces, and rounded off at its corners according to the distance it has been removed, and the quantity of attrition it has received. (q.)

The deposits of gold belonging to the second formation are often very rich and extensive. (r.)

(B.) Having made these remarks on the first division of the subject, it now remains for me to add some observations on the second head, namely, as to the causes that have heretofore retarded the development of these mines, and also on the prospect they present of becoming more valuable under a different state of things.

It will be recollected, that in the course of the preceding remarks, the mines were considered under two heads, first, the mines in veins, and secondly, the mines of the alluvial deposits. In my additional remarks, I will keep up the same distinction, first beginning with the alluvial deposits, for the reason that they have been more worked than the veins.

First. The most of the labor heretofore expended in pursuit of gold in this country, has been on the alluvial deposits, and from the best information I can obtain, some of these have been known and worked for a number of years; while, the existence of gold here in veins, is but a recent discovery, and no serious attempt has yet been made to pursue a vein to any considerable extent. (s.)

When it is considered that the alluvial spots alone, with few exceptions, have been worked; and more particularly when we look at the manner in which they have been worked, we cannot but wonder at the great success that has attended these operations. As yet, but little science or skill has been applied to the gold mines of North Carolina. They have been worked in the rudest manner, and still continue to be worked in the same way. (t.)

The gold diggers generally may be arranged in two classes; one of which is composed of those who do little else than follow that business during the temperate part of the year; the other consists mostly of the less wealthy farmers of the neighboring country around; who seize on spare times

(u.) For example the mines in Anson county and others.

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from their regular pursuits to work at the mines: for instance, a week or two after their crops are put in, and before they require much attention; and after their harvest is got in and their corn laid by. The latter class is by far the most numerous.

No permanent fixtures are made at the mines, for the accommodation of the workers. Each man goes to the mine armed with a few necessary tools, such as a mattock, a shovel, a bucket or water dipper, and a rocker; also a stock of provisions sufficient to last during the time he allots to stay. They all encamp out of doors, each little company of three or four by themselves, sometimes under temporary coverings, made by a few boards, or formed by stretching a few blankets over poles set up for that purpose, but more often without any other protection from the dews of the night, than shelters made by the boughs of trees.

It is very common for two persons, and sometimes as many as five or six, to agree to work together and divide the proceeds equally. Where this is the case, they of course mark off a larger lot of ground for their operation, than when only one works by himself. Each man, or set of men, having selected, and marked off, their lot of ground, they commence digging down a few inches or even feet, until they reach the layer in which the precious metal is deposited,—throwing aside all the top earth. They then carefully take up the *grit*, as they call it, and remove it in buckets, hand-barrows or wheel-barrows, to the waterside where the rocker is placed.

A rocker is a simple machine, made of inch, or three quarter inch plank, in the shape of a cylinder equally divided lengthwise.

A common barrel thus bisected would, in form, make two of these rockers, though they would be rather smaller than is common.

The rocker is placed on two poles, laid on the ground parallel with each other, and crosswise to the rocker, one near each end, so as to make it rock easily and regularly. The whole is near the water, so that the person using the rocker can reach the water with his dipper without moving more than a step or two. Thus arranged, the auriferous earth is thrown into the rocker, the same being nearly filled with water. The earth and water are then stirred up together with a common hoe, for a few minutes, or until the earth is well saturated and dissolved. Then the rocker is put in motion, like a cradle, until the water is charged with as much of the dissolved earth as it can suspend, when the rocker receives a tilt to one side, and the fluid is thrown out. More water is then thrown in, and the same process repeated several times, or until the earthy part is all washed away. As this operation goes on, the larger stones are picked out with the hands, so that the washing being over, nothing remains but the gravel and sand in which the gold is mixed, which is still further reduced, by taking off the coarse gravel, to a gallon or two of fine sand. This is very nicely searched, and the fine gold picked up with the point of a knife,—the larger pieces having been previously taken up with the fingers. Sometimes the sand is transferred to a vessel smaller than the rocker, in order to collect all the fine gold. The whole of this process is washing down a rocker load of earth, is performed by an expert hand in thirty or forty minutes, unless where the rocker is very large, and the earth very tenacious, when a longer time is required. The principle on which the gold is here separated from the earth and gravel is its great specific gravity, which always carries it to the bottom, while lighter substances remain above it, and the dirt passes off with the waters. On no other principle than this can any machine be constructed to separate the gold from its other admixtures. (To be continued.)

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